

## Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

## § 220.2

Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1100 Commerce Street, Room 5-C-30, Dallas, Texas 75242.

(f) In the States of Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Washington: Western Regional Office, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 550 Kearny Street, Room 400, San Francisco, California 94108.

(g) In the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming: Mountain Plains Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1244 Speer Boulevard, Suite 903, Denver, Colorado 80204.

(Sec. 11, Pub. L. 95-166, 91 Stat. 1337 (42 U.S.C. 1772, 1753, 1766); sec. 10(a), Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3623 (42 U.S.C. 1760); sec. 10(d)(3), Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3624 (42 U.S.C. 1757); sec. 14, Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3625-3626); secs. 804, 816, 817 and 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1756, 1759, 1771, 1773 and 1785)

[Amdt. 14, 41 FR 31178, July 27, 1976, as amended by Amdt. 18, 44 FR 37898, June 29, 1979; Amdt. 27, 48 FR 195, Jan. 4, 1983; Amdt. 36, 54 FR 2990, Jan. 23, 1989]

### § 215.17 Information collection/record-keeping—OMB assigned control numbers.

7 CFR section where requirements are described	Current OMB control number
215.3(d) .....	0584-0327
215.5(a) .....	0584-0005
	0584-0002
215.5(c) .....	0584-0341
215.7 (a), (c) .....	0584-0005
215.7 (b)(2) .....	0584-0026
215.7(d) .....	0584-0329
	0584-0005
215.10 (a), (b), (d) .....	0584-0005
	0584-0284
215.11 (b), (c)(1), (e) .....	0584-0005
215.11(c)(2) .....	0584-0002
	0584-0341
215.12 (a), (d), (e), (g) .....	0584-0005
215.13(a) .....	0584-0005
215.13a(a)-(e) .....	0584-0026
215.14 .....	0584-0005
215.14a(a)-(c) .....	0584-0005
215.15 .....	0584-0005

[50 FR 53258, Dec. 31, 1985]

## PART 220—SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 1773, 1779, unless otherwise noted.

### § 220.1 General purpose and scope.

This part announces the policies and prescribes the regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended, which authorizes payments to the States to assist them to initiate, maintain, or expand nonprofit breakfast programs in schools.

[Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34758, Aug. 17, 1976]

### § 220.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part the term:

(a) *Act* means the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended.

(b) *Breakfast* means a meal which meets the nutritional requirements set out in § 220.8 or § 220.8a, whichever is applicable, and which is served to a child in the morning hours. The meal shall

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be served at or close to the beginning of the child's day at school.

(c) *Child* means: (1) A student of high school grade or under as determined by the State educational agency, who is enrolled in an educational unit of high school grade or under as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the definition of "School", including students who are mentally or physically disabled as defined by the State and who are participating in a school program established for the mentally or physically disabled; or (2) a person under 21 chronological years of age who is enrolled in an institution or center as described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of the definition of "School".

(c-1) *Competitive foods* means any foods sold in competition with the School Breakfast Program to children in food service areas during the breakfast period.

(d) *CND* means the Child Nutrition Division of the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department.

(e) *Department* means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(f) *Distributing agency* means a State, Federal, or private agency which enters into an agreement with the Department for the distribution of commodities pursuant to part 250 of this chapter.

(g) *Fiscal year* means the period of 15 calendar months beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1977; and the period of 12 calendar months beginning October 1, 1977, and each October 1 of any calendar year thereafter and ending September 30 of the following calendar year.

(h) *FNS* means the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department.

(i) *FNSRO* means the appropriate Food and Nutrition Service Regional Office of the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department.

(i-1) *Foods of minimal nutritional value* means: (1) In the case of artificially sweetened foods, a food which provides less than five percent of the Reference Daily Intake (RDI) for each of eight specified nutrients per serving; (2) in the case of all other foods, a food that provides less than five percent of the RDI for each of eight specified nutrients per 100 calories and less than five percent of the RDI for each of eight

specified nutrients per serving. The eight nutrients to be assessed for this purpose are: Protein, vitamin A, vitamin C, niacin, riboflavin, thiamin, calcium and iron. Categories of foods of minimal nutritional value are listed in appendix B of this part.

(j) *Free breakfast* means a breakfast for which neither the child nor any member of his family pays or is required to work in the school or in the school's food service.

(k) *Infant cereal* means any iron-fortified dry cereal especially formulated and generally recognized as cereal for infants that is routinely mixed with breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula prior to consumption.

(l) *Infant formula* means any iron-fortified infant formula intended for dietary use solely as a food for normal healthy infants excluding those formulas specifically formulated for infants with inborn errors of metabolism or digestive or absorptive problems. Infant formula, as served, must be in liquid state at recommended dilution.

(m) *Menu item* means, under Nutrient Standard Menu Planning or Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning, any single food or combination of foods. All menu items or foods offered as part of the reimbursable meal may be considered as contributing towards meeting the nutrition standards provided in § 220.8, except for those foods that are considered as foods of minimal nutritional value as provided for in § 220.2(i-1) which are not offered as part of a menu item in a reimbursable meal. For the purposes of a reimbursable breakfast, a minimum of three menu items must be offered, one of which shall be fluid milk served as a beverage or on cereal or both; under offer versus serve, a student may decline only one menu item.

(n) *Milk* means pasteurized fluid types of unflavored or flavored whole milk, lowfat milk, skim milk, or cultured buttermilk which meet State and local standards for such milk except that, in the meal pattern for infants (0 to 1 year of age), milk means breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula. In Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands, if a sufficient supply of

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such types of fluid milk cannot be obtained, “milk” shall include reconstituted or recombined milk. All milk should contain vitamins A and D at levels specified by the Food and Drug Administration and consistent with State and local standards for such milk.

(o) *National School Lunch Program* means the Program authorized by the National School Lunch Act.

(o-1) *Net cash resources* means all monies as determined in accordance with the State agency’s established accounting system, that are available to or have accrued to a School Food Authority’s nonprofit school food service at any given time, less cash payable. Such monies may include but are not limited to, cash on hand, cash receivable, earnings or investments, cash on deposit and the value of stocks, bonds or other negotiable securities.

(o-2) *Nonprofit school food service* means all food service operations conducted by the School Food Authority principally for the benefit of school children, all of the revenue from which is used solely for the operation or improvement of such food service.

(p) *Nonprofit* when applied to schools or institutions eligible for the Program means exempt from income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; or in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, certified by the Governor.

(p-1) *Nutrient Standard Menu Planning/Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning* mean ways to develop menus based on the analysis of nutrients in the menu items and foods offered over a school week to determine if specific levels for a set of key nutrients and calories were met. Such analysis is based on averages weighted in accordance with the criteria in §220.8(e)(5). Such analysis is normally done by a school or a school food authority. However, for the purposes of Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning, menu planning and analysis are completed by other entities and shall incorporate the production quantities needed to accommodate the specific service requirements of a particular school or school food authority.

(q) *OA* means the Office of Audit of the Department.

(q-1) *OI* means the Office of Investigation of the Department.

(q-2) *OIG* means the Office of the Inspector General of the Department.

(r) *Program* means the School Breakfast Program.

(s) *Reduced price breakfast* means a breakfast which meets all of the following criteria: (1) The price shall be less than the full price of the breakfast, (2) the price shall be 30 cents or lower, and (3) neither the child nor any member of his family shall be required to supply an equivalent value in work for the school or the school’s food service.

(t) *Reimbursement* means financial assistance paid or payable to participating schools for breakfasts meeting the requirements of §220.8 or §220.8, whichever is applicable, served to eligible children at rates assigned by the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable. The term “reimbursement” also includes financial assistance made available through advances to School Food Authorities.

(t-1) *Revenue* when applied to nonprofit school food service means all monies received by or accruing to the nonprofit school food service in accordance with the State agency’s established accounting system including, but not limited to, children’s payments, earnings on investments, other local revenues, State revenues, and Federal cash reimbursements.

(u) *School* means: (1) An educational unit of high school grade or under, recognized as part of the educational system in the State and operating under public or nonprofit private ownership in a single building or complex of buildings; (2) any public or nonprofit private classes of preprimary grade when they are conducted in the aforementioned schools; or (3) any public or nonprofit private residential child care institution, or distinct part of such institution, which operates principally for the care of children, and, if private, is licensed to provide residential child care services under the appropriate licensing code by the State or a subordinate level of government, *except for* residential summer camps which participate in the Summer Food Service Program for Children, Job Corps centers funded by the Department of Labor,

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and private foster homes. The term “residential child care institutions” includes, but is not limited to: Homes for the mentally, emotionally or physically impaired, and unmarried mothers and their infants; group homes; halfway houses; orphanages; temporary shelters for abused children and for runaway children; long-term care facilities for chronically ill children; and juvenile detention centers. A long-term care facility is a hospital, skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or distinct part thereof, which is intended for the care of children confined for 30 days or more.

(v) *School Breakfast Program* means the program authorized by section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

(v-1) *School in severe need* means a school determined to be eligible for rates of reimbursement in excess of the prescribed National Average Payment Factors, based upon the criteria set forth in § 220.9(e).

(w) *School Food Authority* means the governing body which is responsible for the administration of one or more schools and which has legal authority to operate a breakfast program therein.

(w-1) *School week* means the period of time used to determine compliance with the nutrition standards and the appropriate calorie and nutrient levels in § 220.8. Further, if applicable, school week is the basis for conducting Nutrient Standard Menu Planning or Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning for breakfasts as provided in § 220.8(e) and § 220.8(f). The period shall be a normal school week of five consecutive days; however, to accommodate shortened weeks resulting from holidays and other scheduling needs, the period shall be a minimum of three consecutive days and a maximum of seven consecutive days. Weeks in which school breakfasts are offered less than three times shall be combined with either the previous or the coming week.

(x) *Secretary* means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(x-1) *7 CFR part 3015* means the Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations published by the Department to implement OMB Circulars A-21, A-87, A-102, A-110, and A-122; and Executive Order

12372. (For availability of OMB Circulars referenced in this definition, see 5 CFR 1310.3.)

(x-2) *7 CFR part 3017* means the Department’s regulation to implement Executive Order 12549, covering governmentwide rules on suspension and debarment as well as The Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

(x-3) *7 CFR part 3018* means the Department’s Common Rule regarding Governmentwide New Restrictions on Lobbying. Part 3018 implements the requirements established by section 319 of the 1990 Appropriations Act for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies (Pub. L. 101-121).

(x-4) *7 CFR part 3052* means the Department’s regulations implementing A-133, “Audits of State, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.” (For availability of OMB Circulars referenced in this definition, see 5 CFR 1310.3.)

(y) *State* means any of the 50 States, District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and, as applicable, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

(z) *State agency* means: (1) The State educational agency or (2) such other agency of the State as has been designated by the Governor or other appropriate executive or legislative authority of the State and approved by the Department to administer the Program in schools as defined in § 220.2(u)(3) of this part.

(aa) *State educational agency* means, as the State legislature may determine: (1) The chief State school officer (such as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Education, or similar officer), or (2) a board of education controlling the State department of education.

(bb) *Yogurt* means commercially prepared coagulated milk products obtained by the fermentation of specific bacteria, that meet milk fat or milk solid requirements and to which flavoring foods or ingredients may be added. These products are covered by the Food and Drug Administration’s Definition and Standard of Identity for

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yogurt, lowfat yogurt, and nonfat yogurt, 21 CFR 131.200, 21 CFR 131.203, and 21 CFR 131.206, respectively.

(Sec. 6, Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3620 (42 U.S.C. 1760); sec. 205, Pub. L. 96-499, The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980, 94 Stat. 2599; secs. 801, 803, 812; Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1759(a), 1773, 1758; secs. 807 and 808, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535, 42 U.S.C. 1772, 1784, 1760; sec. 819, Pub. L. 97-35; 95 Stat. 533 (42 U.S.C. 1759a, 1773 and 1757))

[Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34758, Aug. 17, 1976]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 220.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

### § 220.3 Administration.

(a) Within the Department, FNS shall act on behalf of the Department in the administration of the Program covered by this part. Within FNS, CND shall be responsible for administration of the Program.

(b) Within the States, responsibility for the administration of the Program in schools as defined in § 220.2(u)(1), (u)(2) and (u)(4) shall be in the State educational agency, except that FNSRO shall administer the Program with respect to nonprofit private schools as defined in § 220.2(u)(1) of any State wherein the State educational agency is not permitted by law to disburse Federal funds paid to it under the Program; *Provided, however*, That FNSRO shall also administer the Program in all other nonprofit private schools which have been under continuous FNS administration since October 1, 1980, unless the administration of such private schools is assumed by a State agency.

(c) Within the States, responsibility for the administration of the Program in schools as defined in § 220.2(u)(3) shall be in the State educational agency, or if the State educational agency cannot administer the Program in such schools, such other agency of the State as has been designated by the Governor or other appropriate executive or legislative authority of the State and approved by the Department to administer the Program in such schools: *Provided, however*, That FNSRO shall administer the Program in such schools if the State agency is not permitted by law to disburse Federal funds paid to it

under the Program to such schools; and *Provided, further*, That FNSRO shall also administer the Program in all other such schools which have been under continuous FNS administration since October 1, 1980, unless the administration of such schools is assumed by a State agency.

(d) References in this part to "FNSRO where applicable" are to FNSRO as the agency administering the Program.

(e) Each State agency desiring to take part in any of the programs shall enter into a written agreement with the Department for the administration of the Program in the State in accordance with the provisions of this part. Such agreement shall cover the operation of the Program during the period specified therein and may be extended at the option of the Department.

(Sec. 804, 816 and 817, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1756, 1759, 1771 and 1785); 44 U.S.C. 3506)

[Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34759, Aug. 17, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982; Amdt. 42, 47 FR 14133, Apr. 2, 1982; Amdt. 56, 54 FR 2990, Jan. 23, 1989]

### § 220.4 Payment of funds to States and FNSROs.

(a) To the extent funds are available, the Secretary shall make breakfast assistance payments to each State agency for breakfasts served to children under the Program. Subject to § 220.13(b)(2), the total of these payments for each State for any fiscal year shall be limited to the total amount of reimbursement payable to eligible schools within the State under this part for the fiscal year.

(b) The Secretary shall prescribe by July 1 of each fiscal year annual adjustments to the nearest one-fourth cent in the national average per breakfast factors for all breakfasts and for free and reduced price breakfasts, that shall reflect changes in the cost of operating a breakfast program.

(c) In addition to the funds made available under paragraph (a) of this section, funds shall be made available to the State agencies, and FNSROs where applicable, in such amounts as are needed to finance reimbursement

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rates assigned in accordance with the provisions of § 220.9(c).

(Secs. 801, 803, 812; Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1759(a), 1773, 1758); Pub. L. 97-370, 96 Stat. 1806)

[38 FR 35554, Dec. 28, 1973, as amended at 40 FR 30923, July 24, 1975; 46 FR 51367, Oct. 20, 1981; 48 FR 20896, May 10, 1983; Amdt. 49, 49 FR 18987, May 4, 1984]

### § 220.5 Method of payment to States.

Funds to be paid to any State for the School Breakfast Program shall be made available by means of Letters of Credit issued by FNS in favor of the State agency. The State agency shall:

(a) Obtain funds needed for reimbursement to School Food Authorities through presentation by designated State officials of a payment Voucher on Letter of Credit in accordance with procedures prescribed by FNS and approved by the U.S. Treasury Department; (b) submit requests for funds only at such times and in such amounts, as will permit prompt payment of claims or authorized advances; and (c) use the funds received from such requests without delay for the purpose for which drawn.

[Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34759, Aug. 17, 1976]

### § 220.6 Use of funds.

(a) Federal funds made available under the School Breakfast Program shall be used by State agencies, or FNSROs where applicable, to reimburse or make advance payments to School Food Authorities in connection with breakfasts served in accordance with the provisions of this part. However, with the approval of FNS, any State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, may reserve for use in carrying out special developmental projects an amount up to 1 per centum of the funds earned in any fiscal year under the School Breakfast Program. Advance payments to School Food Authorities may be made at such times and in such amounts as are necessary to meet current obligations.

(b) Whoever embezzles, willfully misapplies, steals, or obtains by fraud any funds, assets, or property provided under this part, whether received directly or indirectly from the Department, shall—

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(1) If such funds, assets, or property are of a value of \$100 or more, be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both; or

(2) If such funds, assets, or property are of a value of less than \$100, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

(c) Whoever receives, conceals, or retains to his use or gain funds, assets, or property provided under this part, whether received directly or indirectly from the Department, knowing such funds, assets, or property have been embezzled, willfully misapplied, stolen, or obtained by fraud, shall be subject to the same penalties provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(Sec. 10(a), Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3623 (42 U.S.C. 1760); sec. 10(d)(3), Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3624 (42 U.S.C. 1757); sec. 14, Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3625-3626)

[40 FR 30923, July 24, 1975, as amended by Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34759, Aug. 17, 1976; Amdt. 28, 44 FR 37899, June 29, 1979; 64 FR 50742, Sept. 20, 1999]

### § 220.7 Requirements for participation.

(a) The School Food Authority shall make written application to the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, for any school in which it desires to operate the School Breakfast Program, if such school did not participate in the Program in the prior fiscal year. The School Food Authority shall also submit for approval, either with the application or at the request of the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, a free and reduced price policy statement in accordance with part 245 of this chapter. A School Food Authority which simultaneously makes application for the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program shall submit one free and reduced price policy statement which shall provide that the terms, conditions, and eligibility criteria set forth in such policy statement shall apply to the service of free and reduced price lunches and to the service of free and reduced price breakfasts. If, at the time application is made for the School Breakfast Program, a School Food Authority has an approved free and reduced price policy statement on file with the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, for the National

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School Lunch Program, it need only confirm in writing that such approved policy statement will also apply to the operation of its School Breakfast Program. Applications for the School Breakfast Program shall not be approved in the absence of an approved free and reduced price policy statement.

(a-1) A school which also either participates in the National School Lunch Program or only receives donations of commodities for its nonprofit lunch program under the provisions of part 250 of this chapter (commodity only school) shall apply the same set of eligibility criteria so that children who are eligible for free lunches shall also be eligible for free breakfasts and children who are eligible for reduced price lunches shall also be eligible for reduced price breakfasts.

(a-2) Schools shall, at least once during each school year, obtain a food safety inspection conducted by a State or local governmental agency responsible for food safety inspections. However, this requirement shall not apply to a school if a food safety inspection of the school is required by a State or local governmental agency responsible for food safety inspections.

(b) Applications shall solicit information in sufficient detail to enable the State agency to determine whether the School Food Authority is eligible to participate in the Program and extent of the need for Program payments.

(c) Within the funds available to them, State agencies, or FNSRO's where applicable, shall approve for participation in the School Breakfast Program any school making application and agreeing to carry out the program in accordance with this part. State agencies, or FNSRO's where applicable, have a positive obligation, however, to extend the benefits of the School Breakfast Program to children attending schools in areas where poor economic conditions exist.

(d) Any School Food Authority may employ a food service management company (or other nonprofit agency or nonprofit organization) in the conduct of its feeding operation in one or more of its schools. A School Food Authority that employs a food service management company shall remain respon-

sible for seeing that the feeding operation is in conformance with its agreement with the State Agency or the FNS Regional Office. The contract between the School Food Authority and the food service management company shall expressly provide that:

(1) The food service management company shall maintain such records (supported by invoices, receipts, or other evidence) as the School Food Authority will need to meet its responsibilities under this part, and shall report thereon to the School Food Authority promptly at the end of each month;

(2) Any federally donated commodities received by the School Food Authority and made available to the food service management company shall enure only to the benefit to the School Food Authority's nonprofit school food service and be utilized therein; and

(3) The books and records of the food service management company pertaining to the School Food Authority's feeding operation shall be available for a period of 3 years from the date of the submission of the final Financial Status Report, for inspection and audit by representatives of the State agency, of the Department, and of the General Accounting Office at any reasonable time and place, except that if audit findings have not been resolved, the records shall be retained beyond the three-year period as long as required for the resolution of the issues raised by the audit.

(e) Each school food authority approved to participate in the program shall enter into a written agreement with the State agency or the Department through the FNSRO, as applicable, that may be amended as necessary. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed to limit the ability of the State agency or the FNSRO to suspend or terminate the agreement in accordance with §220.18. If a single State agency administers any combination of the Child Nutrition Programs, that State agency shall provide each SFA with a single agreement with respect to the operation of those programs. Such agreements shall provide that the School Food Authority shall, with respect to participating schools under its jurisdiction:

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(1)(i) Maintain a nonprofit school food service; (ii) in accordance with the financial management system established under §220.13(i) of this part, use all revenues received by such food service only for the operation or improvement of that food service *Except that*, facilities, equipment, and personnel support with funds provided to a school food authority under this part may be used to support a nonprofit nutrition program for the elderly, including a program funded under the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*); (iii) revenues received by the nonprofit school food service shall not be used to purchase land or buildings or to construct buildings; (iv) limit its net cash resources to an amount that does not exceed three months average expenditure for its nonprofit school food service or such other amount as may be approved by the State agency; and (v) observe the limitations on any competitive food service as set forth in §220.12 of this part;

(2) Serve breakfasts which meet the minimum requirements prescribed in §220.8 or §220.8a, whichever is applicable, during a period designated as the breakfast period by the school;

(3) Price the breakfast as a unit;

(4) Supply breakfast without cost or at reduced price to all children who are determined by the School Food Authority to be unable to pay the full price thereof in accordance with the free and reduced price policy statements approved under part 245 of this chapter;

(5) Make no discrimination against any child because of his inability to pay the full price of the breakfasts;

(6) Claim reimbursement at the assigned rates only for breakfasts served in accordance with the agreement;

(7) Submit Claims for Reimbursement in accordance with §220.11 of this part and procedures established by the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable;

(8) Maintain, in the storage, preparation and service of food, proper sanitation and health standards in conformance with all applicable State and local laws and regulations;

(9) Purchase, in as large quantities as may be efficiently utilized in its nonprofit school food service, foods des-

ignated as plentiful by the State Agency, or CFPDO, where applicable;

(10) Accept and use, in as large quantities as may be efficiently utilized in its nonprofit school food service, such foods as may be offered as a donation by the Department;

(11) Maintain necessary facilities for storing, preparing, and serving food;

(12) Maintain a financial management system as prescribed by the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable;

(13) Upon request, make all accounts and records pertaining to its nonprofit school food service available to the State agency, to FNS and to OA for audit or review at a reasonable time and place. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain, except that if audit findings have not been resolved, the records shall be retained beyond the three-year period as long as required for the resolution of the issues raised by the audit;

(14) Retain the individual application for free and reduced price breakfasts submitted by families for a period of three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain; and

(15) Comply with the requirements of the Department's regulations respecting nondiscrimination (7 CFR part 15).

(f) Nothing contained in this part shall prevent the State Agency from imposing additional requirements for participation in the program which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this part.

(44 U.S.C. 3506; sec. 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 533 (42 U.S.C. 1759a, 1773 and 1757); Pub. L. 79-396, 60 Stat. 231 (42 U.S.C. 1751); Pub. L. 89-647, 80 Stat. 885-890 (42 U.S.C. 1773); Pub. L. 91-248, 84 Stat. 207 (42 U.S.C. 1759))

[32 FR 34, Jan. 5, 1967]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §220.7, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

### **§ 220.8 Nutrition standards for breakfast and menu planning alternatives.**

(a) *Nutrition standards for breakfasts for children age 2 and over.* School food authorities shall ensure that participating schools provide nutritious and well-balanced breakfasts. For children



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age 2 and over, breakfasts shall be offered based on the nutrition standards provided in this section when averaged over a school week. For the purposes of this section, the nutrition standards are:

(1) Provision of one-fourth of the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) of protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A and vitamin C to the applicable age or grade groups in accordance with the appropriate levels provided in paragraphs (b), (c), or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable;

(2) Provision of the breakfast energy allowances for children based on the age or grade groups in accordance with the appropriate levels provided in paragraphs (b), (c) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable;

(3) The applicable recommendations of the *1990 Dietary Guidelines for Americans* which are:

- (i) Eat a variety of foods;
- (ii) Limit total fat to 30 percent of calories;
- (iii) Limit saturated fat to less than 10 percent of calories;
- (iv) Choose a diet low in cholesterol;
- (v) Choose a diet with plenty of vegetables, fruits, and grain products; and
- (vi) Use salt and sodium in moderation.

(4) The following measures of compliance with the applicable recommendations of the *1990 Dietary Guidelines for Americans*:

- (i) A limit on the percent of calories from total fat to 30 percent based on the actual number of calories offered;
- (ii) A limit on the percent of calories from saturated fat to less than 10 percent based on the actual number of calories offered;
- (iii) A reduction of the levels of sodium and cholesterol; and
- (iv) An increase in the level of dietary fiber.

(5) School food authorities have three alternatives for menu planning in order to meet the requirements of this paragraph and the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels in paragraphs (b), (c) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable: nutrient standard menu planning as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, assisted nutrient standard menu planning as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section, or food-based menu planning as provided for in paragraph (g) of this section. The actual minimum calorie and nutrient levels vary depending upon the alternative followed due to the differences in age/grade groupings of each alternative.

(6) Production and menu records shall include sufficient information to evaluate the menu's contribution to the requirements on nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate levels of nutrient and calorie levels in paragraphs (b), (c) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable. If applicable, schools or school food authorities shall maintain nutritional analysis records to demonstrate that breakfasts meet, when averaged over each school week, the nutrition standards provided in paragraph (a) of this section and the nutrient and calorie levels for children for each age or grade group in accordance with paragraphs (b) or (e)(1) of this section.

(b) *Nutrient levels/nutrient analysis.* (1) For the purposes of nutrient standard and assisted nutrient standard menu planning, as provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f), respectively, of this section, schools shall, at a minimum, provide the calorie and nutrient levels for school breakfasts (offered over a school week) for required grade groups specified in the following chart:

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENT AND CALORIE LEVELS FOR SCHOOL BREAKFAST  
[School week averages]

	Preschool	Grades K–12	Option for grades 7–12
Energy Allowances (calories) .....	388	554	618
Total Fat (as a Percentage of Actual Total Food Energy) .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total Saturated Fat (as a Percentage of Actual Total Food Energy) .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Protein (g) .....	5	10	12
Calcium (mg) .....	200	257	300
Iron (mg) .....	2.5	3.0	3.4
Vitamin A (RE) .....	113	197	225

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MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENT AND CALORIE LEVELS FOR SCHOOL BREAKFAST—Continued  
[School week averages]

	Preschool	Grades K–12	Option for grades 7–12
Vitamin C (mg) .....	11	13	14

<sup>1</sup> Not to exceed 30 percent over a school week.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 10 percent over a school week.

(2) At their option, schools may provide for calorie and nutrient levels for school breakfasts (offered over a school week) for the age groups specified in the following chart or may develop their own age groups and their corresponding levels in accordance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

OPTIONAL MINIMUM NUTRIENT LEVELS FOR SCHOOL BREAKFASTS/NUTRIENT ANALYSIS  
[School week averages]

Nutrients and energy allowances	Ages 3–6 years	Ages 7–10 years	Ages 11–13 years	Ages 14 and above
Energy Allowances/Calories .....	419	500	588	625
Total Fat (as a percent of actual total food energy) .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Saturated Fat (as a percent of actual total food energy) .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
RDA for Protein (g) .....	5.50	7.00	11.25	12.50
RDA for Calcium (mg) .....	200	200	300	300
RDA for Iron (mg) .....	2.5	2.5	3.4	3.4
RDA for Vitamin A (RE) .....	119	175	225	225
RDA for Vitamin C (mg) .....	11.00	11.25	12.50	14.40

<sup>1</sup> Not to exceed 30 percent over a school week.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 10 percent over a school week.

(c) *Nutrient levels/food-based menu planning.* For the purposes of the food-based menu planning alternative as provided for in paragraph (g) of this section, the following chart provides the minimum levels, by grade group, for calorie and nutrient levels for school breakfasts offered over a school week:

CALORIE AND NUTRIENT LEVELS FOR SCHOOL BREAKFAST  
[School week averages]

	Preschool	Grades K–12	Option for grades 7–12
Energy Allowances (Calories) .....	388	554	618
Total Fat (as a percentage of actual total food energy) .....	1	1	1
Total Saturated Fat (as a percentage of actual total food energy) .....	2	2	2
Protein (g) .....	5	10	12
Calcium (mg) .....	200	257	300
Iron (mg) .....	2.5	3.0	3.4
Vitamin A (RE) .....	113	197	225
Vitamin C (mg) .....	11	13	14

<sup>1</sup> Not to Exceed 30 Percent Over a School Week  
<sup>2</sup> Less Than 10 Percent Over a School Week

(d) *Exceptions.* Breakfasts claimed for reimbursement shall meet the nutrition requirements for reimbursable meals specified in this section. However, breakfasts served which accommodate the exceptions and variations authorized under this paragraph are also reimbursable. Exceptions and variations are restricted to the following:

(1) *Medical or dietary needs.* Schools shall make substitutions in the foods or menu items offered in accordance with this section for students who are considered to have a disability under 7 CFR part 15b and whose disability restricts their diet. Schools may also make substitutions for students who do

not have a disability but who are unable to consume the regular breakfast because of medical or other special dietary needs. Substitutions shall be made on a case-by-case basis only when supported by a statement of the need for substitutions that includes recommended alternate foods, unless otherwise exempted by FNS. Such statement shall, in the case of a disabled student, be signed by a physician or, in the case of a student who is not disabled, by a recognized medical authority.

(2) FNS encourages school food authorities to consider ethnic and religious preferences when planning and preparing meals. For the purposes of the food-based menu planning alternative, FNS may approve variations in the food components of the breakfast on an experimental or on a continuing basis in any school where there is evidence that such variations are nutritionally sound and are necessary to meet ethnic, religious, or economic needs.

(e) *Nutrient Standard Menu Planning.*

(i) *Adjusted nutrient levels.* (i) At a minimum, schools that choose the nutrient standard menu planning alternative and that have children age 2 enrolled shall ensure that the nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section and the required preschool levels for nutrients and calories in paragraph (b)(1) of this section are met except that, such schools have the option of either using the nutrient and calorie levels for preschool children in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, or developing separate nutrient levels for this age group. The methodology for determining such levels will be available in menu planning guidance material provided by FNS.

(ii) At a minimum, schools shall offer meals to children based on the required grade groups in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. However, schools may, at their option, offer meals to children using the age groups and their corresponding nutrient and calorie levels in paragraph (c)(2) of this section or, following guidance provided by FNS, develop their own age or grade groups and their corresponding nutrient and calorie levels. However, if only one age or grade is outside the established levels, schools

may use the levels for the majority of children regardless of the option selected.

(2) *Contents of reimbursable meal and offer versus serve.* (i) *Minimum requirements.* For the purposes of this menu planning alternative, a reimbursable breakfast shall include a minimum of three menu items as defined in §220.2. All menu items or foods offered as part of the reimbursable meal may be considered as contributing towards meeting the nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels in paragraphs (b) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable, except for those foods that are considered foods of minimal nutritional value as provided for in §220.2(i-1) which are not offered as part of a menu item in a reimbursable meal. Such reimbursable breakfasts, as offered, shall meet the established nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels in paragraphs (b) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable, when averaged over a school week.

(ii) *Offer versus serve.* Each participating school shall offer its students at least three menu items as required by paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section. Under offer versus serve, students must select at least two menu items and may decline a maximum of one menu item offered. The price of a reimbursable breakfast shall not be affected if a student declines a menu item or requests smaller portions.

(3) *Nutrient analysis under Nutrient Standard Menu Planning.* School food authorities choosing the nutrient analysis alternative shall conduct nutrient analysis on all menu items or foods offered as part of the reimbursable meal. However, those foods that are considered as foods of minimal nutritional value as provided for in §220.2(i-1) which are not offered as part of a menu item in a reimbursable meal shall not be included. Such analysis shall be over the course of each school week.

(4) *The National Nutrient Database and software specifications.* (i) Nutrient analysis shall be based on information provided in the National Nutrient Database for Child Nutrition Programs. This database shall be incorporated

into software used to conduct nutrient analysis. Upon request, FNS will provide information about the database to software companies that wish to develop school food service software systems.

(ii) Any software used to conduct nutrient analysis shall be evaluated beforehand by FNS or by an FNS designee and, as submitted, has been determined to meet the minimum requirements established by FNS. However, such review does not constitute endorsement by FNS or USDA. Such software shall provide the capability to perform all functions required after the basic data has been entered including calculation of weighted averages and the optional combining of analysis of the breakfast and lunch programs as provided in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(5) *Determination of weighted averages.*

(i) Menu items and foods offered as part of a reimbursable meal shall be analyzed based on portion sizes and projected serving amounts and shall be weighted based on their proportionate contribution to the meals. Therefore, in determining whether meals satisfy nutritional requirements, menu items or foods more frequently offered will be weighted more heavily than menu items or foods which are less frequently offered. Such weighting shall be done in accordance with guidance issued by FNS as well as that provided by the software used.

(ii) An analysis of all menu items and foods offered in the menu over each school week shall be computed for calories and for each of the following nutrients: protein; vitamin A; vitamin C; iron; calcium; total fat; saturated fat; and sodium. The analysis shall also include the dietary components of cholesterol and dietary fiber.

(iii) At its option, a school food authority may combine analysis of the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs. Such analysis shall be proportionate to the levels of participation in the two programs in accordance with guidance issued by FNS.

(6) *Comparing average nutrient levels.* Once the appropriate procedures of paragraph (e)(5) of this section have been completed, the results shall be

compared to the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels, by age/grade group, in paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section or the levels developed in accordance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable to determine the school week's average. In addition, comparisons shall be made to the nutrition standards provided in paragraph (a) of this section in order to determine the degree of conformity over the school week.

(7) *Adjustments based on students' selections.* The results obtained under paragraphs (e)(5) and (e)(6) of this section shall be used to adjust future menu cycles to accurately reflect production and the frequency with which menu items and foods are offered. Menus may require further analysis and comparison, depending on the results obtained in paragraph (e)(6) of this section when production and selection patterns of students change. The school food authority may need to consider modifications to the menu items and foods offered based on student selections as well as modifications to recipes and other specifications to ensure that the nutrition standards provided in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate calorie and nutrient levels in paragraphs (b) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable, are met.

(8) *Standardized recipes.* Under Nutrient Standard Menu Planning, standardized recipes shall be developed and followed. A standardized recipe is one that was tested to provide an established yield and quantity through the use of ingredients that remain constant in both measurement and preparation methods. USDA/FNS standardized recipes are included in the National Nutrient Database for the Child Nutrition Programs. In addition, local standardized recipes used by school food authorities shall be analyzed for their calories, nutrients and dietary components, as provided for in paragraph (e)(5)(ii) of this section, and added to the local databases by school food authorities in accordance with guidance issued by FNS.

(9) *Processed foods.* Unless already included in the National Nutrient Database, the calorie amounts, nutrients and dietary components, as provided in

paragraph (e)(5)(ii) of this section, of purchased processed foods and menu items used by the school food authority shall be obtained by the school food authority or State agency and incorporated into the database at the local level in accordance with FNS guidance.

(10) *Menu substitutions.* If the need for serving a substitute food(s) or menu item(s) occurs at least two weeks prior to serving the planned menu, the revised menu shall be reanalyzed based on the changes. If the need for serving a substitute food(s) or menu item(s) occurs two weeks or less prior to serving the planned menu, no reanalysis is required. However, to the extent possible, substitutions should be made using similar foods.

(11) *Compliance with the nutrition standards.* If the analysis conducted in accordance with paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(10) of this section shows that the menus offered are not meeting the nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate levels of nutrients and calories in paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section or the levels developed in accordance with paragraph (e)(1), whichever is applicable, actions, including technical assistance and training, shall be taken by the State agency, school food authority, or school, as appropriate, to ensure that the breakfasts offered to children comply with the nutrition standards established by paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate levels of nutrients and calories in paragraphs (b) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(12) *Other programs.* Any school food authority that operates the Summer Food Service Program under part 225 of this chapter and/or the Child and Adult Care Food Program under part 226 of this chapter may, at its option and with State agency approval, prepare meals provided for those programs using the nutrient standard menu planning alternative, except for children under two years of age. For school food authorities providing meals for adults, FNS will provide guidance on the level of nutrients and calories needed.

(f) *Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning.* (1) School food authorities without the capability to conduct Nutrient Standard Menu Planning, as pro-

vided in paragraph (e) of this section may choose an alternative which uses menu cycles developed by other sources. Such sources may include but are not limited to the State agency, other school food authorities, consultants, or food service management companies. This alternative is Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning.

(2) Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning shall establish menu cycles that have been developed in accordance with paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(10) of this section as well as local food preferences and local food service operations. These menu cycles shall incorporate the nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels in paragraph (b) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable. In addition to the menu cycle, recipes, food product specifications and preparation techniques shall also be developed and provided by the entity furnishing Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning to ensure that the menu items and foods offered conform to the nutrient analysis determinations of the menu cycle.

(3) At the inception of any use of Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning, the State agency shall approve the initial menu cycle, recipes, and other specifications to determine that all required elements for correct nutrient analysis are incorporated. The State agency shall also, upon request of the school food authority, provide assistance with implementation of the chosen system.

(4) After initial service of the menu cycle under the Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning, the nutrient analysis shall be reassessed and appropriate adjustments made in accordance with paragraph (e)(7) of this section.

(5) Under Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning, the school food authority retains final responsibility for ensuring that all nutrition standards established in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels in paragraphs (b) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable, are met.

(6) If the analysis conducted in accordance with paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(10) and paragraph (f)(4) of

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this section shows that the menus offered are not meeting the nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels in paragraph (b) of this section or the levels developed in accordance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable, actions, including technical assistance and training, shall be taken by the State agency, school food authority, or school, as appropriate, to ensure that the breakfasts offered to children comply with the nutrition standards established by paragraph (a) of this section and the appropriate nutrient and calorie levels in paragraphs (b) or (e)(1) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(7) Any school food authority that operates the Summer Food Service Program under part 225 of this chapter and/or the Child and Adult Care Food Program under part 226 of this chapter may, at its option and with State agency approval, prepare meals provided for those programs using the assisted nutrient standard menu planning alternative, except for children under two years of age. For school food authori-

ties providing meals for adults, FNS will provide guidance on the level of nutrients and calories needed.

(g) *Food-based menu planning.* (1) *Food components.* Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph and in any appendix to this part to be eligible for Federal cash reimbursement, a breakfast planned using the food-based menu planning alternative shall contain, at a minimum, the following food components in the quantities specified in the table in paragraph (g)(2) of this section:

(i) A serving of fluid milk served as a beverage or on cereal or used in part for each purpose;

(ii) A serving of fruit or vegetable or both, or full-strength fruit or vegetable juice; and

(iii) Two servings from one of the following components or one serving from each:

(A) Grains/breads;

(B) Meat/Meat alternate.

(2) *Minimum quantities.* At a minimum, schools shall serve meals in the quantities provided in the following chart:

Meal component	Minimum quantities required for			
	Ages 1–2	Preschool	Grades K–12	Option for grades 7–12
Milk (Fluid) (As a beverage, on cereal or both) .....	½ Cup .....	¾ Cup .....	8 Ounces .....	8 Ounces
Juice/Fruit/Vegetable: Fruit and/or vegetable; or full-strength fruit juice or vegetable juice. ....	¼ Cup .....	½ Cup .....	½ Cup .....	½ Cup

**SELECT ONE SERVING FROM EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS OR TWO FROM ONE COMPONENT:**

Grains/Breads—One of the following or an equivalent combination:				
Whole-Grain or Enriched Bread .....	½ Slice .....	½ Slice .....	1 Slice .....	1 Slice.
Whole-Grain or Enriched Biscuit, Roll, Muffin, Etc. ....	½ Serving .....	½ Serving .....	1 Serving .....	1 Serving.
Whole-Grain, Enriched or Fortified Cereal .....	¼ Cup or ½ Ounce.	½ Cup or ½ Ounce.	¾ Cup or 1 Ounce.	¾ Cup or 1 Ounce. Plus an Additional Serving of one of the Grains/Breads Above.
Meat or Meat Alternates:				
Meat/poultry or fish .....	½ Ounce .....	½ Ounce .....	1 Ounce .....	1 Ounce.
Cheese .....	½ Ounce .....	½ Ounce .....	1 Ounce .....	1 Ounce.
Egg (large) .....	½ .....	½ .....	½ .....	½.
Peanut butter or other nut or seed butters .....	1 Tablespoon .....	1 Tablespoon .....	2 Tablespoons ..	2 Tablespoons.
Cooked dry beans and peas .....	2 Tablespoons ..	2 Tablespoons ..	4 Tablespoons ..	4 Tablespoons.
Nut and/or seeds (as listed in program guidance) <sup>1</sup> .	½ Ounce .....	½ Ounce .....	1 Ounce .....	1 Ounce.
Yogurt, plain or flavored, unsweetened or sweetened.	2 oz. or ¼ cup	2 oz. or ¼ cup	4 oz. or ½ cup	4 oz. or ½ cup

<sup>1</sup>No more than 1 ounce of nuts and/or seeds may be served in any one meal.

(3) *Offer Versus Serve.* Each school shall offer its students all four required food items as set forth under paragraph (g)(1) of this section. At the option of the school food authority, each school may allow students to refuse *one* food item from any component that the student does not intend to consume. The refused food item may be any of the four items offered to the student. A student's decision to accept all four food items or to decline one of the four food items shall not affect the charge for breakfast.

(4) *Outlying areas.* Schools in American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands may serve a starchy vegetable such as yams, plantains, or sweet potatoes to meet the grain/bread requirement. For the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, FNS has established a menu consistent with the food-based menu alternative and with local food consumption patterns and which, given available food supplies and food service equipment and facilities, provides optimum nutrition consistent with sound dietary habits for participating children. The State agency shall attach to and make a part of the written agreement required under §210.9 of this chapter the requirements of that menu option.

(h) *Milk requirement for children ages 2-17.* (1) A serving of milk as a beverage or on cereal or used in part for each purpose shall be offered for school breakfasts.

(2) If emergency conditions prevent a school normally having a supply of milk from temporarily obtaining delivery thereof, the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, may approve reimbursement for breakfast served without milk during the emergency period.

(3) If a school is unable to obtain a supply of any type of fluid milk on a continuing basis, the State agency may approve the service of breakfasts without milk if the school uses an equivalent amount of canned or dry milk in the preparation of breakfasts. In Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands, if a sufficient supply of fluid milk cannot be obtained, "milk" shall include reconstituted or recom-

bined milk, or as otherwise provided under written exception by FNS.

(i) *Infant meal pattern.* When infants from birth through 11 months of age participate in the Program, an infant breakfast shall be offered. Foods within the infant breakfast pattern shall be of texture and consistency appropriate for the particular age group being served, and shall be served to the infant during a span of time consistent with the infant's eating habits. For infants 4 through 7 months of age, solid foods are optional and should be introduced only when the infant is developmentally ready. Whenever possible, the school should consult with the infant's parent in making the decision to introduce solid foods. Solid foods should be introduced one at a time on a gradual basis with the intent of ensuring health and nutritional well-being. For infants 8 through 11 months of age, the total amount of food authorized in the meal patterns set forth below must be provided in order to qualify for reimbursement. Additional foods may be served to infants 4 months of age and older with the intent of improving their overall nutrition. Breast milk, provided by the infant's mother, may be served in place of infant formula from birth through 11 months of age. Either breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula shall be served for the entire first year. For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breast milk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breast milk may be offered. In these situations, additional breast milk must be offered if the infant is still hungry. The infant breakfast pattern shall contain, at a minimum, each of the following components in the amounts indicated for the appropriate age groups:

(1) *Birth through 3 months.* 4 to 6 fluid ounces of breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula.

(2) *4 through 7 months.* 4 to 8 fluid ounces of breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula; and 0 to 3 tablespoons of iron-fortified dry infant cereal (optional).

(3) *8 through 11 months.* 6 to 8 fluid ounces of breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula; 2 to 4 tablespoons of iron-fortified dry infant cereal; and 1 to

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4 tablespoons of fruit or vegetable of appropriate consistency or a combination of both.



## BREAKFAST PATTERN FOR INFANTS

	Birth through 3 months	4 through 7 months	8 through 11 months
Breakfast .....	4–6 fl.oz. formula <sup>1</sup> or breast milk <sup>2,3</sup>	4–8 fl. oz. formula <sup>1</sup> or breast milk <sup>2,3</sup> ; 0–3 Tbsp. Infant cereal <sup>1,4</sup>	6–8 fl. oz. formula <sup>1</sup> or breast milk <sup>2,3</sup> ; and 2–4 Tbsp. infant cereal <sup>1</sup> ; and 1–4 Tbsp. fruit and/or vegetable.

<sup>1</sup> Infant formula and dry infant cereal shall be iron-fortified.

<sup>2</sup> It is recommended that breast milk be served in place of formula from birth through 11 months.

<sup>3</sup> For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breast milk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breast milk may be offered, with additional breast milk offered if the infant is still hungry.

<sup>4</sup> A serving of this component shall be optional.

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(j) *Additional foods.* Additional foods may be served with breakfasts as desired to participating children over 1 year of age.

(k) *Choice.* To provide variety and to encourage consumption and participation, schools should, whenever possible, provide a selection of menu items and foods from which children may make choices. When a school offers a selection of more than one type of breakfast or when it offers a variety of menu items and foods and milk for choice as a reimbursable breakfast, the school shall offer all children the same selection regardless of whether the children are eligible for free or reduced price breakfasts or pay the school food authority designated full price. The school may establish different unit prices for each type of breakfast offered provided that the benefits made available to children eligible for free or reduced price breakfasts are not affected.

(l) *Nutrition disclosure.* School food authorities are encouraged to make information available indicating efforts to meet the nutrition standards in paragraph (a) of this section.

(m) *Implementation of nutrition standards.* School food authorities shall comply with the *1990 Dietary Guidelines for Americans* as provided in paragraph (a) of this section no later than School Year 1996–97 except that State agencies may grant waivers to postpone implementation until no later than School

Year 1998–99. Such waivers shall be granted by the State agency using guidance provided by the Secretary.

[60 FR 31217, June 13, 1995, 60 FR 57147, Nov. 14, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 10190, Mar. 6, 1997; 64 FR 61774, Nov. 15, 1999]

§ 220.8a **Breakfast components and quantities for the meal pattern.**

(a)(1) *Food components*—Except as otherwise provided in this section and in any appendix to this part, a breakfast eligible for Federal cash reimbursement shall contain, at a minimum, the following food components in the quantities specified in the table in paragraph (a)(2) of this section:

(i) A serving of fluid milk served as a beverage or on cereal or used in part for each purpose;

(ii) A serving of fruit or vegetable or both, or full-strength fruit or vegetable juice; and

(iii) Two servings from one of the following components or one serving from each:

(A) Bread/Bread alternate

(B) Meat/Meat alternate

(2) *Minimum required breakfast quantities.* Except as otherwise provided in this section and in any appendix to this part, a breakfast eligible for Federal cash reimbursement shall contain at least the per breakfast minimum quantities of each item for the age and grade levels specified in the following table:

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PATTERN

[Required minimum serving sizes]

Food components/items	Ages 1 and 2	Ages 3, 4, and 5	Grades K–12
Milk (Fluid): (As a beverage, on cereal, or both) .....	½ cup .....	¾ cup .....	½ pint.
JUICE/FRUIT/VEGETABLE: <sup>1</sup> Fruit and/or vegetable; or Full-strength: Fruit Juice or Vegetable Juice.	¼ cup .....	½ cup .....	½ cup.
Bread/Bread Alternates: <sup>2</sup> —Bread (whole-grain or enriched) .....	½ slice .....	½ slice .....	1 slice.
—Biscuit, roll, muffin or equal serving of cornbread, etc. (whole-grain or enriched meal or flour).	½ serving .....	½ serving .....	1 serving.
—Cereal (whole-grain or enriched or fortified) .....	¼ cup or ½ oz ..	⅓ cup or ½ oz .....	¾ cup or 1 oz.

## SCHOOL BREAKFAST PATTERN—Continued

[Required minimum serving sizes]

Food components/items	Ages 1 and 2	Ages 3, 4, and 5	Grades K–12
Meat/Meat Alternates:			
—Meat/poultry, or fish .....	½ oz .....	½ oz .....	1 oz.
—Cheese .....	½ oz .....	½ oz .....	1 oz.
—Egg (large) .....	½ .....	1/2 .....	½.
—Peanut Butter of other nut or seed butters .....	1 Tbsp .....	1 Tbsp .....	2 Tbsp.
—Cooked dry beans and peas .....	2 Tbsp .....	2 Tbsp .....	4 Tbsp.
—Nuts and/or Seeds (as listed in program guidance) <sup>3</sup> .....	½ oz .....	½ oz .....	1 oz.
—Yogurt, plain or flavored, unsweetened or sweetened .....	2 oz. or ¼ cup ...	2 oz. or ¼ cup .....	4 oz. or ½ cup.

<sup>1</sup> A citrus juice or fruit or a fruit or vegetable or juice that is a good source of vitamin C (See Menu Planning Guide for School Food Service—PA-1260) is recommended to be offered daily.

<sup>2</sup> See Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs, PA-1331 (1984) for serving sizes for breads and bread alternates.

<sup>3</sup> No more than one ounce of nuts and/or seeds may be served in any one meal.

(3) *Offer Versus Serve.* Each school shall offer its students all four required food items as set forth under paragraph (a)(1) of this section. At the option of the school food authority, each school may allow students to refuse *one* food item from any component that the student does not intend to consume. The refused food item may be any of the four items offered to the student. A student's decision to accept all four food items or to decline one of the four food items shall not affect the charge for breakfast.

(b) *Infant meal pattern.* When infants from birth through 11 months of age participate in the Program, an infant breakfast shall be offered. Foods within the infant breakfast pattern shall be of texture and consistency appropriate for the particular age group being served, and shall be served to the infant during a span of time consistent with the infant's eating habits. For infants 4 through 7 months of age, solid foods are optional and should be introduced only when the infant is developmentally ready. Whenever possible, the school should consult with the infant's parent in making the decision to introduce solid foods. Solid foods should be introduced one at a time on a gradual basis with the intent of ensuring health and nutritional well-being. For infants 8 through 11 months of age, the total amount of food authorized in the meal patterns set forth below must be

provided in order to qualify for reimbursement. Additional foods may be served to infants 4 months of age and older with the intent of improving their overall nutrition. Breast milk, provided by the infant's mother, may be served in place of infant formula from birth through 11 months of age. Either breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula shall be served for the entire first year. For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breast milk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breast milk may be offered. In these situations, additional breast milk must be offered if the infant is still hungry. The infant breakfast pattern shall contain, as a minimum, each of the following components in the amounts indicated for the appropriate age groups:

(1) *Birth through 3 months.* 4 to 6 fluid ounces of breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula.

(2) *4 through 7 months.* 4 to 8 fluid ounces of breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula; and 0 to 3 tablespoons of iron-fortified dry infant cereal (optional).

(3) *8 through 11 months.* 6 to 8 fluid ounces of breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula; 2 to 4 tablespoons of iron-fortified dry infant cereal; and 1 to 4 tablespoons of fruit or vegetable of appropriate consistency or a combination of both.

BREAKFAST PATTERN FOR INFANTS

	Birth through 3 months	4 through 7 months	8 through 11 months
Breakfast .....	4-6 fl.oz. formula <sup>1</sup> or breast milk <sup>2,3</sup> .....	4-8 fl. oz. formula <sup>1</sup> or breast milk <sup>2,3</sup> ; .....	6-8 fl. oz. formula <sup>1</sup> or breast milk <sup>2,3</sup> ; and 2-4 Tbsp. Infant cereal <sup>1</sup> ; and 1-4 Tbsp. Fruit and/or vegetable.

<sup>1</sup> Infant formula and dry infant cereal shall be iron-fortified.  
<sup>2</sup> It is recommended that breast milk be served in place of formula from birth through 11 months.  
<sup>3</sup> For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breast milk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breast milk may be offered, with additional breast milk offered if the infant is still hungry.  
<sup>4</sup> A serving of this component shall be optional.

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(c) Additional foods may be served with breakfasts as desired to participating children over 1 year of age.

(d) If emergency conditions prevent a school normally having a supply of milk from temporarily obtaining delivery thereof, the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, may approve reimbursement for breakfast served without milk during the emergency period.

(e) FNS may approve variations in the food components of the breakfast on an experimental or on a continuing basis in any school where there is evidence that such variations are nutritionally sound and are necessary to meet ethnic, religious, economic or physical needs.

(f) Schools shall make substitutions in foods listed in this section for students who are considered handicapped under 7 CFR part 15b and whose handicap restricts their diet. Schools may also make substitutions for nonhandicapped students who are unable to consume the regular breakfast because of medical or other special dietary needs. Substitutions shall be made on a case-by-case basis only when supported by a statement of the need for substitutions that includes recommended alternate foods, unless otherwise exempted by FNS. Such statement shall, in the case of a handicapped student, be signed by a physician or, in the case of a nonhandicapped student, by a recognized medical authority.

(g) The inability of a school to obtain a supply of milk on a continuing basis to meet the breakfast requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall not bar it from participation in the Program. In such cases the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, may approve the service of breakfasts without milk: *Provided, however*, That an equivalent amount of canned, whole dry, or nonfat dry milk is used in the preparation of the components of the breakfast patterns listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(3) of this section.

(h) For the period ending September 30, 1977, the Secretary, with the concurrence of officials of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, shall establish a breakfast pattern or patterns which are consonant with local food consumption patterns and which, given

available food supplies and food service equipment and facilities, provide optimum nutrition consistent with sound dietary habits for participating children, for use in the Trust Territory in lieu of the breakfast patterns listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. The requirements for such patterns shall be attached to and made a part of the written agreement required under § 220.3 of this part.

(44 U.S.C. 3506)

[Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34759, Aug. 17, 1976, as amended by Amdt. 26, 41 FR 52057, Nov. 26, 1976; 47 FR 746, Jan. 7, 1982; 53 FR 25308, July 6, 1988, 53 FR 48632; Amdt. 56, 54 FR 2990, Jan. 23, 1989; Amdt. 57, 54 FR 13047, Mar. 30, 1989, 54 FR 13605, Apr. 4, 1989. Redesignated at 60 FR 31217, June 13, 1995; amended at 60 FR 31222, June 13, 1995; 62 FR 10191, Mar. 6, 1997; 64 FR 61775, Nov. 15, 1999]

### § 220.9 Reimbursement payments.

(a) State agencies, or FNSRO's where applicable, shall make reimbursement payments to schools only in connection with breakfasts meeting the requirements of § 220.8 or § 220.8a, whichever is applicable, and reported in accordance with § 220.11(b) of this part. School Food Authorities shall plan for and prepare breakfasts on the basis of participation trends, with the objective of providing one breakfast per child per day. Production and participation records shall be maintained to demonstrate positive action toward this objective. In recognition of the fluctuation in participation levels which makes it difficult to precisely estimate the number of breakfasts needed and to reduce the resultant waste, any excess breakfasts that are prepared may be served to eligible children and may be claimed for reimbursement unless the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, determines that the School Food Authority has failed to plan and prepare breakfasts with the objective of providing one breakfast per child per day. In no event shall the School Food Authority claim reimbursement for free and reduced price breakfasts in excess of the number of children approved for free and reduced price meals.

(b) The rates of reimbursement for breakfasts served to eligible children in schools not in severe need are the applicable national average payment

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factors for breakfasts. The maximum rates of reimbursement for breakfasts served to eligible children in schools determined to be in severe need are those prescribed by the Secretary. National average payment factors and maximum rates of reimbursement for the School Breakfast Program shall be prescribed annually by the Secretary in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) The total reimbursement for breakfasts served to eligible children in, (1) schools not in severe need, and (2) severe need schools in State's with State Breakfast mandates as provided for in §220.9(e)(3) (i) and (ii) in any School Food Authority during the school year shall not exceed the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the total numbers of such free, reduced price and paid breakfasts, respectively, by the applicable rate of reimbursement for each type of breakfast as prescribed for the school year.

(d) For any school year, severe need reimbursement payments to any School Food Authority except as provided for in paragraph (c) of this section shall be the lesser of: (1) The cost of providing free and reduced price breakfast to eligible children in schools determined to be in severe need, less the reduced price payments received by such schools; or (2) the number of free and the number of reduced price breakfasts, respectively, that are served to eligible children in schools determined to be in severe need, multiplied by the applicable severe need reimbursement rates for such breakfasts.

(e) *Severe need schools.* The State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, shall determine whether a school is in severe need based on the following eligibility criteria: (1) The reimbursement rate per meal established by the Secretary is insufficient to cover the costs of the school's breakfast program; (2) the school is participating in or desiring to initiate a breakfast program; and (3) 40 percent or more of the lunches served to students at the school in the second preceding school year were served free or at a reduced price. In addition, schools which are required by State law to serve breakfasts and which fail to satisfy the required 40 percent eligibility criteria are eligible

for severe need reimbursement rates only for the following limited time periods:

(i) In States where the State legislature meets annually, the schools may receive severe need reimbursement rates until July 1, 1983; and (ii) in States where the State legislature meets biennially, the schools may receive severe need reimbursement rates until July 1, 1984. State agencies shall maintain on file, and have available for review and audits, their eligibility criteria for determining the severe need of schools and the source of the data to be used in making individual determinations. The State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, shall be responsible for establishing systems for determining breakfast costs where such costs are necessary to the determination of whether or not a school is in severe need.

(Sec. 6, Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3620 (42 U.S.C. 1776; secs. 801, 803, 812; Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535, 42 U.S.C. 1753, 1759(a), 1758, 1773; sec. 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 533 (42 U.S.C. 1759a, 1773 and 1757); 44 U.S.C. 3506))

[Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34760, Aug. 17, 1976, as amended by Amdt. 29, 44 FR 48159, Aug. 17, 1979; Amdt. No. 38, 46 FR 50928, Oct. 16, 1981; 46 FR 51368, Oct. 20, 1981; 47 FR 746, Jan. 7, 1982; 47 FR 31375, July 20, 1982; 48 FR 40196, 40197, Sept. 6, 1983; 60 FR 31222, June 13, 1995]

### § 220.10 Effective date for reimbursement.

Reimbursement payments under the School Breakfast Program may be made only to School Food Authorities operating under an agreement with the State Agency or the Department, and may be made only after execution of the agreement. Such payments may include reimbursement in connection with breakfasts served in accordance with provisions of the program in the calendar month preceding the calendar month in which the agreement is executed.

[32 FR 35, Jan. 5, 1967, as amended by Amdt. 9, 37 FR 9613, May 13, 1972]

### § 220.11 Reimbursement procedures.

(a) To be entitled to reimbursement under this part, each School Food Authority shall submit to the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, a monthly Claim for Reimbursement.

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(b) Claims for Reimbursement shall include data in sufficient detail to justify the reimbursement claimed and to enable the State agency to provide the Reports of School Program Operations required under § 220.13(b)(2). Unless otherwise approved by FNS, the Claim for Reimbursement for any month shall include only breakfasts served in that month except if the first or last month of Program operations for any year contains 10 operating days or less, such month may be added to the Claim for Reimbursement for the appropriate adjacent month; however, Claims for Reimbursement may not combine operations occurring in two fiscal years. If a single State agency administers any combination of the Child Nutrition Programs, the SFA shall be able to use a common claim form with respect to claims for reimbursement for meals served under those programs. A final Claim for Reimbursement shall be postmarked and/or submitted to the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, not later than 60 days following the last day of the full month covered by the claim. State agencies may establish shorter deadlines at their discretion. Claims not postmarked and/or submitted within 60 days shall not be paid with Program funds unless FNS determines that an exception should be granted. The State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, shall promptly take corrective action with respect to any Claim for Reimbursement as determined necessary through its claim review process or otherwise. In taking such corrective action, State agencies may make upward adjustments in Program funds claimed on claims filed within the 60 day deadline if such adjustments are completed within 90 days of the last day of the claim month and are reflected in the final Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10) for the claim month which is required under § 220.13(b)(2). Upward adjustments in Program funds claimed which are not reflected in the final FNS-10 for the claim month shall not be made unless authorized by FNS. Downward adjustments in Program funds claimed shall always be made, without FNS authorization, regardless of when it is determined that such adjustments are necessary.

(c) Where a school participates in both the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, the State agency or FNSRO, where applicable, may authorize the submission of one claim for reimbursement to cover both programs.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, may advance funds available for the School Breakfast Program to a School Food Authority in an amount equal to the reimbursement estimated for the total number of breakfasts, including free and reduced price breakfasts, to be served to children for 1 month. The State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, shall require School Food Authorities who receive advances of funds under the provisions of this paragraph to make timely submissions of claims for reimbursement on a monthly basis and shall suspend advances of funds in the absence of such timely submissions. Following the receipt of claims the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, shall make such adjustments as are necessary in such advances of funds to insure that the total amount of reimbursement received by a School Food Authority for the fiscal year will not exceed an amount equal to the number of breakfasts, including free and reduced price breakfast, served to children times the respective rates of reimbursement assigned by the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, in accordance with § 220.9.

(Title 1, Chapter I, Pub. L. 96-38, 93 Stat. 98 (42 U.S.C. 1776a); secs. 807 and 808, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535, 42 U.S.C. 1772, 1784, 1760; sec. 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 533 (42 U.S.C. 1759a, 1773, 1757); Pub. L. 97-370, 96 Stat. 1806)

[32 FR 35, Jan. 5, 1967, as amended by Amdt. 9, 37 FR 9613, May 13, 1972; 40 FR 30924, July 24, 1975; 45 FR 82622, Dec. 16, 1980; 47 FR 31376, July 20, 1982; 48 FR 40196, Sept. 6, 1983; Amdt. 49, 49 FR 18987, May 4, 1984; 64 FR 50742, Sept. 20, 1999]

### § 220.12 Competitive food services.

(a) State agencies and School Food Authorities shall establish such rules or regulations as are necessary to control the sale of foods in competition with breakfasts served under the Program. Such rules or regulations shall

prohibit the sale of foods of minimal nutritional value, as listed in appendix B of this part, in the food service areas during the breakfast periods. The sale of other competitive foods may, at the discretion of the State agency and the School Food Authority, be allowed in the food service area during the breakfast period only if all income from the sale of such foods accrues to the benefit of the nonprofit school food service or the school or student organizations approved by the school. State agencies and School Food Authorities may impose additional restrictions on the sale of and income from all foods sold at any time throughout schools participating in the School Breakfast Program.

(b)(1) Any person may submit a petition to FNS requesting that an individual food be exempted from a category of foods of minimal nutritional value listed in appendix B. In the case of artificially sweetened foods, the petition must include a statement of the percent of RDI for the eight nutrients listed in § 220.2(i-1) that the food provides per serving and the petitioner's source of this information. In the case of all other foods, the petition must include a statement of the percent of RDI for the eight nutrients listed in § 220.2(i-1) that the food provides per serving and per 100 calories and the petitioner's source of this information. The Department will determine whether or not the individual food is a food of minimal nutritional value as defined § 220.2(i-1), and will inform the petitioner in writing of such determination, and the public by notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER as indicated under paragraph (b)(3) of this section. In determining whether an individual food is a food of minimal nutritional value, discrete nutrients added to the food will not be taken into account.

(2) Any person may submit a petition to FNS requesting that foods in a particular category of foods be classified as foods of minimal nutritional value as defined in § 220.2(i-1). The petition must identify and define the food category in easily understood language, list examples of the foods contained in the category and include a list which the foods in that category usually contain. If, upon review of the petition,

the Department determines that the foods in that category should not be classified as foods of minimal nutritional value, the petitioner will be so notified in writing. If upon review of the petition, the Department determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the foods in that category should be classified as foods of minimal nutritional value as defined in § 220.2(i-1), the Department shall at that time inform the petitioner. In addition, the Department shall publish a proposed rule restricting the sale of the foods in that category, setting forth the reasons for this action, and soliciting public comments. On the basis of comments received within 60 days of publication of the proposed rule and other available information, the Department will determine whether the nutrient composition of the foods indicates that the category should be classified as a category of foods of minimal nutritional value.

The petitioner shall be notified in writing and the public shall be notified of the Department's final determination upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER as indicated under section (b)(3) of this section.

(3) By May 1 and November 1 of each year, the Department shall amend appendix B to exclude those individual foods identified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and to include those categories of foods identified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, *Provided* That there are necessary changes.

(Sec. 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 533 (42 U.S.C. 1759a, 1773 and 1757))

[Amdt. 32, 45 FR 6771, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 34, 45 FR 76937, Nov. 21, 1980; 50 FR 20547, May 17, 1985; 59 FR 23614, May 6, 1994]

#### **§ 220.13 Special responsibilities of State agencies.**

(a) [Reserved]

(a-1) Each State agency, or FNSRO where applicable, shall require each School Food Authority of a school participating in the School Breakfast Program to develop and file for approval a free and reduced price policy statement in accordance with paragraph (a) of § 220.7.



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(b) *Records and reports.* (1) Each State agency shall maintain Program records as necessary to support the reimbursement payments made to School Food Authorities under § 220.9 and the reports submitted to FNS under § 220.13(b)(2). The records may be kept in their original form or on microfilm, and shall be retained for a period of three years after the date of submission of the final Financial Status Report for the fiscal year, except that if audit findings have not been resolved, the records shall be retained beyond the three-year period as long as required for the resolution of the issues raised by the audit.

(2) Each State agency shall submit to FNS a final Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10) for each month which shall be limited to claims submitted in accordance with § 220.11(b) and which shall be postmarked and/or submitted no later than 90 days following the last day of the month covered by the report. States shall not receive Program funds for any month for which the final report is not submitted within this time limit unless FNS grants an exception. Upward adjustments to a State agency's report shall not be made after 90 days from the month covered by the report unless authorized by FNS. Downward adjustments shall always be made, without FNS authorization, regardless of when it is determined that such adjustments are necessary. Adjustments shall be reported to FNS in accordance with procedures established by FNS. Each State agency shall also submit to FNS a quarterly Financial Status Report (SF-269) on the use of Program funds. Such reports shall be postmarked and/or submitted no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter. Obligations shall be reported only for the fiscal year in which they occur. A final Financial Status Report for each fiscal year shall be postmarked and/or submitted to FNS within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year. FNS shall not be responsible for reimbursing unpaid Program obligations reported later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year in which they were incurred.

(c) Each State agency shall promptly investigate complaints received or

irregularities noted in connection with the operation of either program, and shall take appropriate action to correct any irregularities. State Agencies shall maintain on file evidence of such investigations and actions. FNS or OI shall make investigations at the request of the State Agency or where FNS or OI determines investigations are appropriate.

(d) The State agency shall release to FNS any Federal funds made available to it under the Act which are unobligated at the end of each fiscal year. Any such funds shall remain available to FNS for the purposes of the programs authorized by the Act until expended. Release of funds by the State Agency shall be made as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 30 days following demand by FNSRO and shall be reflected by related adjustment in the State Agency's Letter of Credit.

(e) State agencies shall provide School Food Authorities with monthly information on foods available in plentiful supply, based on information provided by the Department.

(f) Each State agency shall provide program assistance as follows:

(1) Each State agency or FNSRO where applicable shall provide consultative, technical, and managerial personnel to administer programs, monitor performance, and measure progress toward achieving program goals.

(2) State agencies shall conduct reviews of schools participating in the Program for compliance with the provisions of this part when such schools are being reviewed under the provisions identified under § 210.18(i) of this title. Compliance reviews of participating schools shall focus on the reviewed school's compliance with the required certification, counting and breakfast service procedures. School food authorities may appeal a denial of all or a part of the Claim for Reimbursement or withholding of payment arising from review activity conducted by the State agency under § 210.18 of this title or by FNS under § 210.30(d)(2) of this title. Any such appeal shall be subject to the procedures set forth under § 210.18(q) of this title or § 210.30(d)(3) of this title, as appropriate.

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(3) For the purposes of compliance with the *1990 Dietary Guidelines for Americans* and the calorie and nutrient levels specified in § 220.8, the State agency shall follow the provisions specified in § 210.19(a)(1) of this chapter.

(4) Such assistance shall include visits to participating schools to ensure compliance with program regulations and with the Department's non-discrimination regulations (part 15 of this title), issued under title VI, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

(5) Documentation of such assistance shall be maintained on file by the State agency, or FNSRO where applicable.

(g) State agencies shall adequately safeguard all assets and assure that they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) Each State agency, or FNS where applicable, shall establish a financial management system under which School Food Authorities shall account for all revenues and expenditures of their nonprofit school food service. The system shall prescribe the allowability of nonprofit school food service expenditures in accordance with this part and, as applicable, the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87 and 7 CFR part 3015. The system shall permit determination of school food service net cash resources, and shall include any criteria for approval of net cash resources in excess of three months average expenditures. In addition, School Food Authorities shall be required to account separately for other food services which are operated by the School Food Authority.

(j) During audits, supervisory assistance reviews, or by other means, State agencies, or FNSROs where applicable, shall be responsible for monitoring the net cash resources of the nonprofit school food service of each School Food Authority participating in the Program. In the event that such resources exceed three months average expenditures for the School Food Authority's nonprofit school food service, or such amount as may be approved by the State agency or FNSRO where applicable, the State agency or FNSRO where applicable, may require the School Food Authority to reduce children's

prices, improve food quality or take other actions designed to improve the nonprofit school food service. In the absence of any such action, adjustments in the rates of reimbursement under the Program shall be made.

(k) State agencies shall require compliance by School Food Authorities with applicable provisions of this part.

(44 U.S.C. 3506; sec. 812, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1759a); sec. 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 533 (42 U.S.C. 1759a, 1773 and 1757); Pub. L. 79-396, 60 Stat. 231 (42 U.S.C. 1751); Pub. L. 89-642, 80 Stat. 885-890 (42 U.S.C. 1773); Pub. L. 91-248, 84 Stat. 207 (42 U.S.C. 1759))

[32 FR 37, Jan. 5, 1967. Redesignated by Amdt. 2, 33 FR 14513, Sept. 27, 1968]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 220.13, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

### § 220.14 Claims against school food authorities.

(a) State agencies shall disallow any portion of a claim and recover any payment made to a School Food Authority that was not properly payable under this part. State agencies will use their own procedures to disallow claims and recover overpayments already made.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) The State agency may refer to CND through the FNSRO for determination any action it proposes to take under this section.

(d) The State agency shall maintain all records pertaining to action taken under this section. Such records shall be retained for a period of 3 years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain.

(e) If CND does not concur with the State agency's action in paying a claim or a reclaim, or in failing to collect an overpayment, CND shall assert a claim against the State agency for the amount of such claim, reclaim, or overpayment. In all such cases the State agency shall have full opportunity to submit to CND evidence or information concerning the action taken. If, in the determination of CND, the State agency's action was unwarranted, the State agency shall promptly pay to FNS the amount of the claim, reclaim, or overpayment.

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(f) The amounts recovered by the State agency from Schools may be utilized, first, to make payments to School Food Authorities for the purposes of the related program during the fiscal year for which the funds were initially available, and second to repay any State funds expended in the reimbursement of claims under the program and not otherwise repaid. Any amounts recovered which are not so utilized shall be returned to FNS in accordance with the requirements of this part.

(g) With respect to School Food Authorities of schools in which the program is administered by FNSRO, when FNSRO disallows a claim or a portion of a claim, or makes a demand for refund of an alleged overpayment, it shall notify the School Food Authority of the reasons for such disallowance or demand and the School Food Authority shall have full opportunity to submit evidence or to file reclaims for any amounts disallowed or demanded in the same manner as that afforded in this section to School Food Authorities of schools in which the program is administered by State agencies.

(h) In the event that the State agency or FNSRO, where applicable, finds that a school is failing to meet the requirements of § 220.8(g), § 220.8(i)(2) and (i)(3) or 220.8a(a)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3), whichever is applicable, the State agency or FNSRO need not disallow payment or collect an overpayment arising out of such failure, if the State agency or FNSRO takes such other action as, in its opinion, will have a corrective effect.

(i) The Secretary shall have the authority to determine the amount of, to settle, and to adjust any claim arising under the Program, and to compromise or deny such claim or any part thereof. The Secretary shall also have the authority to waive such claims if the Secretary determines that to do so would serve the purposes of the Program. This provision shall not diminish the authority of the Attorney General of the United States under section 516 of

Title 28, U.S. Code, to conduct litigation on behalf of the United States.

(44 U.S.C. 3506; secs. 804, 816 and 817, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1756, 1759, 1771 and 1785))

[32 FR 37, Jan. 5, 1967. Redesignated by Amdt. 2, 33 FR 14513, Sept. 27, 1968, and amended by Amdt. 9, 37 FR 9614, May 13, 1972; 40 FR 30925, July 24, 1975. Redesignated and amended by Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34757, 34760, Aug. 17, 1976; 47 FR 746, Jan. 7, 1982; Amdt. 42, 47 FR 14134, Apr. 2, 1982; 60 FR 31222, June 13, 1995]

### § 220.15 Management evaluations and audits.

(a) State agencies and school food authorities shall comply with the requirements of part 3015 of this title concerning the audit requirements for recipients and subrecipients of the Department's financial assistance.

(b) These requirements call for organization-wide financial and compliance audits to ascertain whether financial operations are conducted properly; financial statements are presented fairly; recipients and subrecipients comply with the laws and regulations that affect the expenditures of Federal funds; recipients and subrecipients have established procedures to meet the objectives of federally assisted programs; and recipients and subrecipients are providing accurate and reliable information concerning grant funds. States and school food authorities shall use their own procedures to arrange for and prescribe the scope of independent audits, provided that such audits comply with the requirements set forth in part 3016 of this title.

(c) Each State agency shall provide FNS with full opportunity to conduct management evaluations (including visits to schools) of all operations of the State agency under the programs covered by this part and shall provide OA with full opportunity to conduct audits (including visits to schools) of all operations of the State agency under such programs. Each State agency shall make available its records, including records of the receipt and expenditure of funds under such programs, upon a reasonable request by

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FNS or OA. OA shall also have the right to make audits of the records and operations of any school.

(d) In conducting management evaluations, reviews or audits for any fiscal year, the State agency, FNS, or OIG may disregard any overpayment if the total overpayment does not exceed \$600 or, in the case of State agency claims in State administered Programs, it does not exceed the amount established under State law, regulations or procedure as a minimum amount for which claim will be made for State losses but not to exceed \$600. However, no overpayment is to be disregarded where there is substantial evidence of violations of criminal law or civil fraud statutes.

(Secs. 805 and 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1773); sec. 812, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1759a))

[40 FR 30925, July 24, 1975. Redesignated and amended by Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34757, 34760, Aug. 17, 1976; 43 FR 59825, Dec. 22, 1978; Amdt. 41, 47 FR 14135, Apr. 2, 1982; Amdt. 43, 47 FR 18564, Apr. 30, 1982; Amdt. 56, 54 FR 2990, Jan. 23, 1989; 57 FR 38587, Aug. 26, 1992; 59 FR 1894, Jan. 13, 1994; 64 FR 50742, Sept. 20, 1999]

### § 220.16 Procurement standards.

(a) *Requirements.* State agencies and School Food Authorities shall comply with the requirements of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-102 and the Department's Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations, 7 CFR part 3015, subpart S (46 FR 55658) concerning the procurement of supplies, food, equipment and other services with Program funds. These requirements are adopted by FNS to ensure that such materials and services are obtained for the Program efficiently and economically and in compliance with applicable laws and executive orders.

(b) *Contractual responsibilities.* The standards contained in OMB Circular A-102 and 7 CFR 3015, do not relieve the State agency or School Food Authority of any contractual responsibilities under its contract. The State agency or School Food Authority is the responsible authority, without recourse to FNS, regarding the settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements entered into in connection with

the Program. This includes but is not limited to: source evaluation, protests, disputes, claims, or other matters of a contractual nature. Matters concerning violation of law are to be referred to the local, State or Federal authority that has proper jurisdiction.

(c) *Procurement procedure.* The State agency or School Food Authority may use their own procurement procedures which reflect applicable State and local laws and regulations, provided that procurements made with Program funds adhere to the standards set forth in OMB Circular A-102 and 7 CFR part 3015.

(d) *Buy American.*—(1) *Definition of domestic commodity or product.* In this paragraph (d), the term “domestic commodity or product” means—

(i) An agricultural commodity that is produced in the United States; and

(ii) A food product that is processed in the United States substantially using agricultural commodities that are produced in the United States.

(2) *Requirement.*—(i) *In general.* Subject to paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section, the Department shall require that a school food authority purchase, to the maximum extent practicable, domestic commodities or products.

(ii) *Limitations.* Paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section shall apply only to—

(A) A school food authority located in the contiguous United States; and

(B) A purchase of domestic commodity or product for the school breakfast program under this part.

(3) *Applicability to Hawaii.* Paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section shall apply to a school food authority in Hawaii with respect to domestic commodities or products that are produced in Hawaii in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of meals provided under the school breakfast program under this part.

(Pub. L. 79-396, 60 Stat. 231 (42 U.S.C. 1751); Pub. L. 89-642, 80 Stat. 885-890 (42 U.S.C. 1773); Pub. L. 91-248, 84 Stat. 207 (42 U.S.C. 1759))

[Amdt. 45, 48 FR 19355, Apr. 29, 1983, as amended at 64 FR 50743, Sept. 20, 1999]

### § 220.17 Prohibitions.

(a) In carrying out the provisions of this part, the Department shall not impose any requirements with respect to

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teaching personnel, curriculum, instructions, methods of instruction, and materials of instruction in any school as a condition for participation in the Program.

(b) The value of assistance to children under the Act shall not be considered to be income or resources for any purposes under any Federal or State laws, including, but not limited to, laws relating to taxation, welfare, and public assistance programs. Expenditure of funds from State and local sources for the maintenance of food programs for children shall not be diminished as a result of funds received under the Act.

[32 FR 37, Jan. 5, 1967. Redesignated by Amdt. 2, 33 FR 14513, Sept. 27, 1968. Redesignated and amended by Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34757, 34760, Aug. 17, 1976; 64 FR 50743, Sept. 20, 1999]

### § 220.18 Suspension, termination and grant closeout procedures.

Whenever it is determined that a State agency has materially failed to comply with the provisions of this part, or with FNS guidelines and instructions, FNS may suspend or terminate the Program in whole, or in part, or take any other action as may be available and appropriate. A State agency may also terminate the Program by mutual agreement with FNS. FNS and the State agency shall comply with the provisions of the Department's Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations, 7 CFR part 3015, subpart N concerning grant suspension, termination and closeout procedures. Furthermore, the State agency or FNSRO were applicable, shall apply these provisions to suspension or termination of the Program in School Food Authorities.

[Amdt. 49, 49 FR 18988, May 4, 1984]

### § 220.19 Free and reduced price breakfasts.

The determination of the children to whom free and reduced price breakfasts are to be served because of inability to pay the full price thereof, and the serving of the breakfasts to such children, shall be effected in accordance with part 245 of this chapter.

[Amdt. 25, 41 FR 34760, Aug. 17, 1976]

### § 220.20 Program information.

School Food Authorities desiring information concerning the program should write to their State educational agency or to the appropriate Food and Nutrition Service Regional Office as indicated below:

(a) In the States of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Virginia, Virgin Islands, and West Virginia: Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mercer Corporate Park, Corporate Boulevard, CN02150, Trenton, New Jersey 08650.

(b) In the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee: Southeast Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1100 Spring Street, NW., Atlanta, Georgia 30367.

(c) In the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin: Midwest Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 50 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

(d) In the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas: Southwest Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1100 Commerce Street, Room 5-C-30, Dallas, Texas 75202.

(e) In the States of Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island, and Washington: Western Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 550 Kearny Street, Room 400, San Francisco, California 94108.

(f) In the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont: Northeast Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 10 Causeway Street, Room 501, Boston, Massachusetts 02222-1065.

(g) In the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming: Mountain Plains Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of

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Agriculture, 1244 Speer Boulevard, Suite 903, Denver, Colorado 80204.

(Sec. 10(a), Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3623 (42 U.S.C. 1760); sec. 10(d)(3), Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3624 (42 U.S.C. 1757); sec. 14, Pub. L. 95-627, 92 Stat. 3625-3626; secs. 804, 816, 817 and 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1756, 1759, 1771, 1773, and 1785))

[32 FR 37, Jan. 5, 1967. Redesignated at 49 FR 18988, May 4, 1984]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 220.20, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

### § 220.21 Information collection/record-keeping—OMB assigned control numbers.

7 CFR section where requirements are described	Current OMB control number
220.3(e) .....	0584-0327
220.5 .....	0584-0012
220.7(a)-(e) .....	0584-0329
	0584-0012
	0584-0026
220.8(f) .....	0584-0012
220.9(a) .....	0584-0012
220.11 (a), (b), (e) .....	0584-0012
	0584-0002
	0584-0341
220.12(b) .....	0584-0012
220.13 (a-1)-(c), (f) .....	0584-0026
	0584-0002
	0584-0341
	0584-0012
220.14(d) .....	0584-0012
220.15 .....	0584-0012

[Amdt. 56, 54 FR 2990, Jan. 23, 1989]

### APPENDIX A TO PART 220—ALTERNATE FOODS FOR MEALS

#### FORMULATED GRAIN-FRUIT PRODUCTS

1. Schools may utilize the formulated grain-fruit products defined in paragraph 3 as a food component in meeting the meal requirements of this part under the following terms and conditions:

(a) Formulated grain-fruit products may be used to meet *one* bread/bread alternate and the fruit/vegetable requirement in the breakfast pattern specified in § 220.8 or 220.8a, whichever is applicable.

(b) Only individually wrapped formulated grain-fruit products which bear a label conforming to the following legend shall be utilized. "This product conforms to U.S.D.A. Child Nutrition Program specifications. For breakfast, it meets the requirements for fruit/vegetable/juice and one bread/bread alternate."

2. Only formulated grain-fruit products that have been accepted by the Food and Nu-

trition Service (FNS) for use in the USDA child nutrition programs may be labeled as provided in paragraph 1.(b) of this appendix. Manufacturers seeking acceptance of their product shall furnish FNS a chemical analysis, protein efficiency ratio analysis, and such other pertinent data as may be requested by FNS. This information shall be forwarded to: Director, Nutrition and Technical Services Staff, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, Virginia 22302. All laboratory analyses are to be performed by independent or other laboratories acceptable to FNS. (FNS prefers an independent laboratory.) All laboratories shall retain the "raw" laboratory data for a period of one year. Such information shall be made available to FNS upon request.

3. To be accepted by FNS, products must have the following characteristics and meet the following nutritional specifications:

(a) Types. There are two types of products: one is a grain-type product and the other a grain-fruit type product.

(b) Ingredients. A grain-type product shall have grain as its primary ingredient. A grain-fruit type product shall have fruit as its primary ingredient. Both types of products must have at least 25 percent of their weight derived from grain. All ingredients and/or components shall comply with pertinent requirements or standards of the USDA and the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and any regulations issued thereunder.

(c) Nutritional specifications. Each serving of the product shall meet the minimum compositional requirements in the following table. The requirements as specified for those nutrients not limited by maximum values will be deemed to have been met if reasonable overages of the vitamins and minerals, within the limits of good manufacturing practice, are present to insure that the required levels are maintained throughout the expected shelf life under customary conditions of distribution and storage. An exception will be made for vitamins or minerals which occur naturally in an ingredient at such concentration that the level specified will be substantially exceeded in the final product. Such excess will be permitted but no label claim of nutritional advantage can be made for overages for any nutrients. Analytical methods employed should be according to the standard procedures defined in the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 1970, "Official Methods of Analysis," 11th edition, Washington, DC or by appropriate analytical procedures FNS considers reliable.

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NUTRITIONAL LEVELS OF GRAIN-FRUIT PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

Nutrient	Unit	Min-imum	Max-imum
Weight .....	Ounce .....	2	4.0
PER .....	Casein=2.5 .....	2.0	.....
Moisture .....	Percent weight ..	.....	40.0
Fat <sup>2</sup> .....	.....do .....	.....	22.0
Fiber .....	.....do .....	.....	0.8
Protein (N×6.25) .....	Gram .....	5.0	.....
Energy .....	Kilocalorie .....	250	.....
Vitamin A <sup>3</sup> .....	International unit	1,115	1,675.0
Vitamin E .....	.....do .....	5	.....
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> .....	Microgram .....	1.25	.....
Thiamin .....	Milligram .....	.26	.....
Riboflavin .....	.....do .....	.13	.....
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> .....	.....do .....	.26	.....
Vitamin C .....	.....do .....	20	.....
Niacin .....	.....do .....	2.65	.....
Folacin .....	.....do .....	.04	.....
Iron <sup>4</sup> .....	.....do .....	4.4	.....
Calcium .....	.....do .....	120	.....
Phosphorus .....	.....do .....	120	.....
Magnesium .....	.....do .....	30	.....

<sup>1</sup>These specifications are based on a nutrient level for acceptable products plus ½ pint of fluid milk (as defined in § 220.2 of the regulations (7 CFR part 220)) to provide at least 25 percent of the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA), 1968, for 10- to 12-year-old boys and girls for specified nutrients except magnesium and kilocalories. Magnesium and kilocalories—at least 13 percent of this RDA.

<sup>2</sup>Although the maximum fat in these specifications is 22 percent, consideration should be given to the development of formulated items containing less fat. Most medical authorities recommend keeping the dietary intake of fats at about ⅓ of the day's calories. At least 5 percent of the total calories shall be from linoleic acid.

<sup>3</sup>Vitamin A levels above the maximum of 1,675 I.U. will be allowed in products containing this nutrient as a natural food, and if the vitamin has not been added to the ingredients or foods.

<sup>4</sup>Recommended sources of iron are ferric ammonium citrate, ferrous fumarate, ferrous sulfates (FeSO<sub>4</sub> or FeSO<sub>4</sub> 7H<sub>2</sub>O), ferrous gluconate, reduced iron, or other sources known to have a similar relative biological value.

(Secs. 804, 816, 817, and 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1756, 1759, 1771, 1773 and 1785))

[Amdt. 18, 39 FR 11249, Mar. 27, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 37027, Aug. 25, 1975; Amdt. 45, 48 FR 195, Jan. 4, 1983; Amdt. 57, 54 FR 13048, Mar. 30, 1989; 60 FR 31222, June 13, 1995]

APPENDIX B TO PART 220—CATEGORIES OF FOODS OF MINIMAL NUTRITIONAL VALUE

(1) Soda Water—A class of beverages made by absorbing carbon dioxide in potable water. The amount of carbon dioxide used is not less than that which will be absorbed by the beverage at a pressure of one atmosphere and at a temperature of 60° F. It either contains no alcohol or only such alcohol, not in excess of 0.5 percent by weight of the finished beverage, as is contributed by the flavoring ingredient used. No product shall be excluded from this definition because it contains artificial sweeteners or discrete nutrients added to the food such as vitamins, minerals and protein.

(2) *Water ices*. As defined by 21 CFR 135.160 Food and Drug Administration Regulations except that water ices which contain fruit or fruit juices are not included in this definition.

(3) *Chewing gum*. Flavored products from natural or synthetic gums and other ingredients which form an insoluble mass for chewing.

(4) *Certain candies*. Processed foods made predominantly from sweeteners or artificial sweeteners with a variety of minor ingredients which characterize the following types: (a) *Hard candy*. A product made predominantly from sugar (sucrose) and corn syrup which may be flavored and colored, is characterized by a hard, brittle texture, and includes such items as sour balls, fruit balls, candy sticks, lollipops, starlight mints, after dinner mints, sugar wafers, rock candy, cinnamon candies, breath mints, jaw breakers and cough drops.

(b) *Jellies and gums*. A mixture of carbohydrates which are combined to form a stable gelatinous system of jelly-like character, and are generally flavored and colored, and include gum drops, jelly beans, jellied and fruit-flavored slices.

(c) *Marshmallow candies*. An aerated confection composed of sugar, corn syrup, invert sugar, 20% water and gelatin or egg white to which flavors and colors may be added.

(d) *Fondant*. A product consisting of microscopic-sized sugar crystals which are separated by a thin film of sugar and/or invert sugar in solution such as candy corn, soft mints.

(e) *Licorice*. A product made predominantly from sugar and corn syrup which is flavored with an extract made from the licorice root.

(f) *Spun candy*. A product that is made from sugar that has been boiled at high temperature and spun at a high speed in a special machine.

(g) *Candy coated popcorn*. Popcorn which is coated with a mixture made predominantly from sugar and corn syrup.

SCHEDULE FOR AMENDING APPENDIX B

Actions for publication	Publication	
	May	November
Deadline for receipt of petitions by USDA.	Nov. 15 .....	May 15.
USDA to notify petitioners of results of Departmental review and publish proposed rule (if applicable).	Feb. 1 .....	Aug. 1.
60 Day Comment Period.	Feb 1 through Apr. 1.	Aug. 1 through Oct. 1.
Public Notice of Amendment of Appendix B by.	May 1 .....	Nov. 1.

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Written petitions should be sent to the Chief, Technical Assistance Branch, Nutrition and Technical Services Divisions, FNS, USDA, Alexandria, Virginia 22302 on or before November 15 or May 15 of each year. Petitions must include all information specified in §210.15b(b) (1) or (2), and §220.12(b) (1) or (2) as appropriate.

(Sec. 17, Pub. L. 95-166, 91 Stat. 1345 (42 U.S.C. 1779); secs. 804, 816, 817 and 819, Pub. L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 521-535 (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1756, 1759, 1771, 1773 and 1785))

[Amdt. 32, 45 FR 6772, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 72081, Oct. 31, 1980; 45 FR 76937, Nov. 21, 1980; Amdt. 45, 48 FR 195, Jan. 4, 1983; 54 FR 18466, May 1, 1989]

**APPENDIX C TO PART 220—CHILD NUTRITION (CN) LABELING PROGRAM**

1. The Child Nutrition (CN) Labeling Program is a voluntary technical assistance program administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) in conjunction with the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), and Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and National Marine Fisheries Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce

(USDC) for the Child Nutrition Programs. This program essentially involves the review of a manufacturer's recipe or product formulation to determine the contribution a serving of a commercially prepared product makes toward meal pattern requirements and a review of the CN label statement to ensure its accuracy. CN labeled products must be produced in accordance with all requirements set forth in this rule.

2. Products eligible for CN labels are as follows:

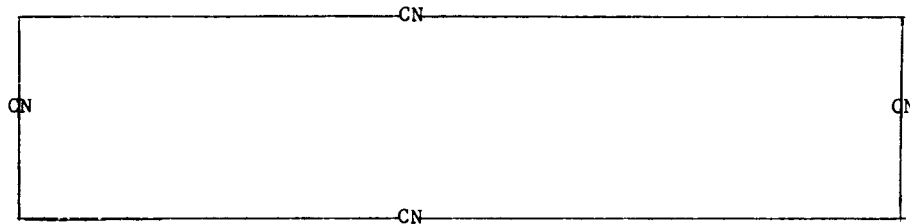
(a) Commercially prepared food products that contribute significantly to the meat/meat alternate component of meal pattern requirements of 7 CFR 210.10 or 210.10a, whichever is applicable, 225.21, and 226.20 and are served in the main dish.

(b) Juice drinks and juice drink products that contain a minimum of 50 percent full-strength juice by volume.

3. For the purpose of this appendix the following definitions apply:

(a) "CN label" is a food product label that contains a CN label statement and CN logo as defined in paragraph 3 (b) and (c) below.

(b) The "CN logo" (as shown below) is a distinct border which is used around the edges of a "CN label statement" as defined in paragraph 3(c).



(c) The "CN label statement" includes the following:

(1) The product identification number (assigned by FNS),

(2) The statement of the product's contribution toward meal pattern requirements of 7 CFR 210.10 or 210.10a, whichever is applicable, 220.8 or 220.8a, whichever is applicable, 225.21, and 226.20. The statement shall identify the contribution of a specific portion of a meat/meat alternate product toward the meat/meat alternate, bread/bread alternate,

and/or vegetable/fruit component of the meal pattern requirements. For juice drinks and juice drink products the statement shall identify their contribution toward the vegetable/fruit component of the meal pattern requirements,

(3) Statement specifying that the use of the CN logo and CN statement was authorized by FNS, and

(4) The approval date.

For example:



CN	000000
CN	CN
This 3.00 oz serving of raw beef patty provides when cooked 2.00 oz equivalent meat for Child Nutrition Meal Pattern Requirements. (Use of this logo and statement authorized by the Food and Nutrition Service, USDA 05-84.)	
CN	

(d) *Federal inspection* means inspection of food products by FSIS, AMS or USDC.

4. Food processors or manufacturers may use the CN label statement and CN logo as defined in paragraph 3 (b) and (c) under the following terms and conditions:

(a) The CN label must be reviewed and approved at the national level by the Food and Nutrition Service and appropriate USDA or USDC Federal agency responsible for the inspection of the product.

(b) The CN labeled product must be produced under Federal inspection by USDA or USDC. The Federal inspection must be performed in accordance with an approved partial or total quality control program or standards established by the appropriate Federal inspection service.

(c) The CN label statement must be printed as an integral part of the product label along with the product name, ingredient listing, the inspection shield or mark for the appropriate inspection program, the establishment number where appropriate, and the manufacturer's or distributor's name and address.

(l) The inspection marking for CN labeled non-meat, non-poultry, and non-seafood products with the exception of juice drinks and juice drink products is established as follows:

INSPECTED BY THE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FNS REQUIREMENTS
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(d) Yields for determining the product's contribution toward meal pattern requirements must be calculated using the *Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs* (Program Aid Number 1331).

5. In the event a company uses the CN logo and CN label statement inappropriately, the company will be directed to discontinue the use of the logo and statement and the matter will be referred to the appropriate agency for action to be taken against the company.

6. Products that bear a CN label statement as set forth in paragraph 3(c) carry a warranty. This means that if a food service authority participating in the child nutrition programs purchases a CN labeled product and uses it in accordance with the manufacturer's directions, the school or institution

will not have an audit claim filed against it for the CN labeled product for noncompliance with the meal pattern requirements of 7 CFR 210.10 or 210.10a, whichever is applicable, 220.8 or 220.8a, whichever is applicable, 225.21, and 226.20. If a State or Federal auditor finds that a product that is CN labeled does not actually meet the meal pattern requirements claimed on the label, the auditor will report this finding to FNS. FNS will prepare a report of the findings and send it to the appropriate divisions of FSIS and AMS of the USDA, National Marine Fisheries Services of the USDC, Food and Drug Administration, or the Department of Justice for action against the company.

Any or all of the following courses of action may be taken:

(a) The company's CN label may be revoked for a specific period of time;

(b) The appropriate agency may pursue a misbranding or mislabeling action against the company producing the product;

(c) The company's name will be circulated to regional FNS offices;

(d) FNS will require the food service program involved to notify the State agency of the labeling violation.

7. FNS is authorized to issue operational policies, procedures, and instructions for the CN Labeling Program.

To apply for a CN label and to obtain additional information on CN label application procedures write to: CN Labels, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Nutrition and Technical Services Division, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.

(National School Lunch Act, secs. 9, 13, 17; 42 U.S.C. 1758, 1761, 1766; 7 CFR 210.10, 220.8, 225.21, 226.20)

[49 FR 18457, May 1, 1984; 49 FR 45109, Nov. 15, 1984; 60 FR 31222, June 13, 1995]

## PART 225—SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

### Subpart A—General

Sec.

225.1 General purpose and scope.

225.2 Definitions.

225.3 Administration.